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【住所又は居所】宮城県仙台市青葉区川内元支倉35番

[Address] Miyagi Prefecture Sendai City Aoba-ku Kawauchi Mot

地 川内住宅11-806

(72) 【発明者】

【氏名】井上 明久

【住所又は居所】宮城県仙台市青葉区川内元支倉35番地 川内住宅11-806

(72)【発明者】

【氏名】和久 芳春

【住所又は居所】山口県宇部市大宇小串1978番地の 5 宇部興産株式会社宇部研究所内

(72) 【発明者】

【氏名】中川 成人

【住所又は居所】山口県宇部市大字小串1978番地の 5 宇部興産株式会社宇部研究所内

(72) 【発明者】

【氏名】大坪 英樹

【住所又は居所】山口県宇部市大字小串1978番地の 5 宇部興産株式会社宇部研究所内

(72)【発明者】

【氏名】若本 卓視

【住所又は居所】山口県宇部市大字小串1978番地の 5 宇部興産株式会社宇部研究所内

(72)【発明者】

【氏名】清水 和敏

【住所又は居所】山口県宇部市大字小串1978番地の 5 宇部興産株式会社宇部研究所内

(74) 【代理人】

【弁理士】

(57) 【要約】

ohasekura 3 5 Kawauchi Residence 11 - 806

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Inoue Akihisa

[Address] Miyagi Prefecture Sendai City Aoba-ku Kawauchi Mot ohasekura 3 5 Kawauchi Residence 11 - 806

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Kazuhisa Yoshiharu

[Address] Inside of Yamaguchi Prefecture Ube City Oaza Okushi 197 8-5 Ube Industries Ltd. (DB 69-056-0008) Ube Research Laboratory

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Nakagawa adult

[Address] Inside of Yamaguchi Prefecture Ube City Oaza Okushi 197 8-5 Ube Industries Ltd. (DB 69-056-0008) Ube Research Laboratory

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Otsubo Hideki

[Address] Inside of Yamaguchi Prefecture Ube City Oaza Okushi 197 8-5 Ube Industries Ltd. (DB 69-056-0008) Ube Research Laboratory

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Wakamoto table apparent

[Address] Inside of Yamaguchi Prefecture Ube City Oaza Okushi 197 8-5 Ube Industries Ltd. (DB 69-056-0008) Ube Research Laboratory

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Clean water Kazutoshi

[Address] Inside of Yamaguchi Prefecture Ube City Oaza Okushi 197 8-5 Ube Industries Ltd. (DB 69-056-0008) Ube Research Laboratory

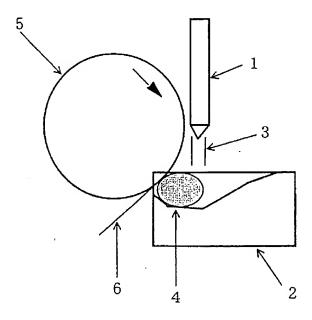
(74) [Attorney(s) Representing All Applicants]

[Patent Attorney]

(57) [Abstract]

【課題】 室温から高温までの引張強度が大きく、粘性 流動加工性を有し、断熱材、フィルタ材またはプラスチック、金属、セラミックス、コンクリート等の強化材等 その他広範な用途に好適に使用することができる非晶質 無機繊維を提供する。

【解決手段】 A (AはAIまたはCr)、Oおよび少なくとも一種の希土類金属元素から構成され、850~1100℃の温度範囲で粘性流動加工性を有することを特徴とする。



[Problem] Tensile strength to high temperature is large from room temperature, possesses viscous flowdynamic fabricability, offers in addition amorphous inorganic fiber which such as insulation can be used for ideal in broad application, filter or plastic, metal, ceramic and concrete or other reinforcement.

[Means of Solution] A (As for A Al or Cr), it is constituted from rare earth metal element of O and theat least one kind, it designates that it possesses viscous flow dynamic fabricability with the temperature range of 850 to  $1100\,^{\circ}$ C as feature.

## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 A(AはAI、Cr、Ti、Zr、Hf、Mn、Fe、Ni、Ga及びGeからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素)、Oおよび少なくとも一種の希土類金属元素から構成され、850~1100℃の温度範囲で粘性流動加工性を有することを特徴とする非晶質無機繊維。

【請求項2】 AがAI及び/又はCrである請求項1 記載の非晶質無機繊維。

【請求項3】 非晶質無機繊維が、さらにMg, Ca, Ba及びSiからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素を含有する請求項1記載の非晶質無機繊維。

【請求項4】 非晶質無機繊維が、さらにTi、Zr、 Hf、Mn、Fe、Ni、Ga、Ge、Mg、Ca、B

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Amorphous inorganic fiber which designates that A (As for A is selected from group which consists of theAl, Cr, Ti, Zr, Hf, Mn, Fe, Ni, Ga and Ge element of at least one kind which), it is constituted from the rare earth metal element of O and at least one kind, possesses viscous flow dynamic fabricability with temperature range of 850 to 1100 °C as feature.

[Claim 2] Amorphous inorganic fiber which is stated in Claim 1 where A is Al and/or Cr.

[Claim 3] Amorphous inorganic fiber, furthermore amorphous inorganic fiber which is stated in Claim 1 which contains element of at least one kind which is selected from group which consists of Mg, Ca, Ba and Si.

[Claim 4] Amorphous inorganic fiber, furthermore amorphous inorganic fiber which is stated in Claim 2 which contains

ョ及びSiからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素を含有する請求項2記載の非晶質無機繊維。

【請求項5】 非晶質無機繊維が、構成元素の溶融液を回転ロールに接触させて冷却し、細線状に凝固させて製造されたものである請求項1~4のいずれか1項に記載の非晶質無機繊維。

【請求項6】 希土類金属元素がGd、La、Sm、Y、Ce、Pr、Nd、Eu、Dy、Yb、Er、Tb、Ho、Tm及びLuからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素であることを特徴とする請求項1~5のいずれか1項に記載の非晶質無機繊維。

【請求項7】 希土類金属元素が、Gd. La及びSm からなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素であることを特徴とする請求項6に記載の非晶質無機繊維。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、断熱材、フィルタ 材またはプラスチック、金属、金属間化合物、セラミッ クス、コンクリート等の強化材等その他広範な用途に使 用される非晶質無機繊維に関するものである。

## [0002]

【 O O O 3 】一方、金属の弾性率、高温強度等の改善のためには、ウィスカーや短繊維、連続繊維等で金属を強化する方法が有効とされ、これらの繊維で強化した金属基複合材料の製造研究が行われている。中でも強化用繊維として連続繊維を用いた場合が、弾性率、強度等の改

element of at least one kind which is selected from group which consists of Ti, Zr, Hf, Mn, Fe, Ni, Ga, Ge, Mg, Ca, Ba and Si.

[Claim 5] Amorphous inorganic fiber which is stated in any on e claim of Claims 1 through 4 which is somethingwhere amorphous inorganic fiber, contacting roll, cools molten liquid of constituent element, the clotting does in fine line and is produced.

[Claim 6] Amorphous inorganic fiber which is stated in any on e claim of Claims 1 through 5 which designates that it is a element of at least one kind which is selected from group wherethe rare earth metal element consists of Gd,La,Sm,Y,Ce,Pr, Nd,Eu,Dy,Yb,Er,Tb,Ho, Tm and Lu as feature.

[Claim 7] Rare earth metal element, amorphous inorganic fiber which is stated in Claim 6 which designates that it is a element of at least one kind which is selected from group which consists of Gd, La and Smas feature.

## [Description of the Invention]

## [0001]

[Technological Field of Invention] This invention, is in addition something such as insulation regarding amorphous inorganic fiberwhich is used for broad application, filter or plastic, metal, intermetallic compound, ceramic and concrete or other reinforcement.

## [0002]

[Prior Art] Glass fiber, or other insulation for house, is used for broad application such as plasticand reinforcement for concrete. As for this, glass fiber, has depended on possessing high strength by etcbeing a amorphous structure and etc being a low cost. But as for glass fiber, Because strength decrease with high temperature is considerable, as high temperature structural component it is not something which it withstands use, in addition SiO2 is designated as main component, generally because alkali metal oxide and/or alkaline earth metal oxide is contained, the molding temperature is low as for example reinforcement, must designate only above-mentioned substance and substrate which does not cause chemical reaction as object in the temperature.

[0003] On one hand, for modulus and high temperature strengt h or other improvement of metal, strengthens metal with such as whisker and short fiber and continuous fiber methodwhich makes effective, production research of metal basic composite material which is strengthened with these fiber is done. As

善が著しいことから、現在、 $AI_2O_3$ 系、SiC系等の連続繊維を強化用繊維として用いた金属基複合材料の製造研究が最も活発になされている。

【0004】しかしながら、これらの連続繊維はいかなる温度範囲においても十分な延性加工性を有するものではなく、連続繊維強化型の金属基複合材料を従来の金属材料やウィスカーや短繊維強化型の金属基複合材料と同様に二次成形することは不可能である。したがって、連続繊維強化型金属基複合材料の形状は現在のところ比較的単純なものに限られており、その広範な用途への適用のためには、最高使用温度においては千分な強度を持ちながらも、成形温度近傍においては延性加工性を有する連続繊維の開発が必要である。

【0005】米国特許第5、605、870号には、1 Opoises以下の粘度を有する溶融液より製造されるセラミックファイバーが開示されている。この繊維は、それ自体公知のいわゆるmelt extraction 法により製造され、非晶質相及び/又は結晶相から構成されている。しかし、非晶質相のみから構成される繊維の組成と物性との関係については何ら記載はない。

## [0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記のような現状を鑑かて、本発明者らは、高強度を有し、高温での性能低くがほとんどなく、延性加工性を有する繊維を得る機能を得るでからない。本発明に記す新規な非晶質無機繊維を見出した。すなわち、A(AはAI、Cr、Ti、Zr、Hf、Mn、Fe、Ni、Ga及びGeからな少な少なのでは、のおよび少な少なも一種の元素)、Oおよび少な砂点を見いた。ないに接触させて冷却し、細線状に凝固させてな強を見いに接触させて冷却し、細線状に凝固させてな強を見いる非晶質無機繊維が、強化用繊維として十分な強定をがいにも関わらず、850~1100℃の温度範囲で粘性流動加工性を有するという従来の繊維にはない特性を持つことが見出された。

【〇〇〇7】本発明の目的は、室温から高温までの引張 強度が大きく、粘性流動加工性を有し、断熱材、フィル タ材またはプラスチック、金属、金属間化合物、セラミ reinforcement fiber continuous fiber is used when, from fact that modulus and strength or other improvement are considerable, presently, Al2O3 system, most youhave done production research of metal basic composite material which uses the SiC or other continuous fiber as reinforcement fiber most actively even among them

[0004] But, these continuous fiber are not something which possesses sufficient ductility fabricability regardingwhatever temperature range, metal basic composite material of continuous fiber strengthening type in the same way as metal basic composite material of conventional metallic material and whisker and short fiber reinforcing type what secondary molding is done is impossible. Therefore, development of continuous fiber where shape of continuous fiberstrengthening type metal basic composite material is limited by simple ones atpresent, relatively for applying to broad application, regarding maximum use temperature with sufficient strength although, possesses ductility fabricability regarding molding temperature vicinity isnecessary.

[0005] In U. S. Patent No. 5,605,870 number, ceramic fiber whi ch is produced is disclosed from themolten liquid which possesses viscosity of 10 poises or less. This fiber is produced by so-called melt extraction method of that itself public knowledge, is constituted from amorphous phase and/or crystal phase. But, there is not what statement concerning relationship between the composition and property of fiber where is formed from only the amorphous phase.

## [0006]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] As description above considering present state, in order that these inventorshas high strength, is not performance decrease with high temperature for most part, obtains fiber which possesses ductility fabricability, diligent research was repeated, the novel amorphous inorganic fiber which is inscribed to this invention was discovered. namely, A (As for A is selected from group which consists of the Al, Cr, Ti, Zr, Hf, Mn, Fe, Ni, Ga and Ge element of at least one kind which), Contacting roll, it cools molten liquid which is formed from therare earth metal element of O and at least one kind, solidification doing in fine line, amorphous inorganic fiber which is produced, strengthbeing high temperature (800 °C) with sufficient strength as reinforcement fiber, it was discovered in the conventional fiber that is not decreasing of has viscous flow dynamic fabricability with the temperature range of 850 to 110 0 °C in spite, that it has characteristic which is not.

[0007] As for object of this invention, tensile strength to high t emperature is large from the room temperature, possesses viscous flow dynamic fabricability, it is in addition suchas ックス、コンクリート等の強化材等その他広範な用途に 好適に使用することができる非晶質無機繊維を提供する ことにある。

#### [8000]

【課題を解決するための手段】以下、本発明について詳細に説明する。本発明は、A(AはAI、Cr. Ti. Zr. Hf. Mn. Fe. Ni. Ga及びGeからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素)、Oおよび少なくとも一種の希土類金属元素から構成され、850~1100℃の温度範囲で粘性流動加工性を有することを特徴とする非晶質無機繊維に関する。

【0009】この非晶質無機繊維は、構成元素の溶融液を急冷し細線状に凝固させて製造されるものである。ここで、「粘性流動加工性」とは過冷却液体領域における粘性流動による塑性変形を利用した成形加工性を意味する。また、「非晶質」とはX線回折によりブロードなハローパターンを示す材料の原子構造を意味する。

#### [0010]

【発明の実施の形態】Aとしては、AI、Cr、Ti、Zr、Hf、Mn、Fe、Ni、Ga及びGeからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素が挙げられ、特に、AI、Crは得られる非晶質繊維の高温強度が高くなるので好ましい。また、Aが二種以上の元素である場合、あるいは、前記元素以外に、さらにMg、Ca、Ba及びSiからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素を含有する場合には、得られる繊維が非晶質化し易くなる。

【OO11】希土類金属元素としては、Gd、La、Sm、Y、Ce、Pr、Nd、Eu、Dy、Yb、Er、Tb、Ho、Tm及びLuからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素が挙げられ、特に、Gd、La、Smは得られる非晶質無機繊維の強度が高くなるので好ましい。

【0012】本発明の非晶質無機繊維におけるAの割合は、AI、Cr、Fe、Gaの場合はA $_2$ O $_3$ 換算で、Ti、Zr、Hf、Geの場合はAO $_2$ 換算で、Mn、Niの場合はAO換算で、 $10\sim90$ モル%の範囲にあることが好ましい。また、本発明の非晶質無機繊維の形状は、特に限定されないが、円形または円形に近い断面を有することが好ましい。本発明の非晶質無機繊維は連続繊維としても、短繊維としても使用できる。

insulation to offer amorphous inorganic fiber which can be used for ideal in broad application, filter or plastic, metal, intermetallic compound, ceramic and concrete or other reinforcement.

## [0008]

[Means to Solve the Problems] You explain in detail below, con cerning this invention. this invention, A (As for A is selected from group which consists of the Al, Cr, Ti, Zr, Hf, Mn, Fe, Ni, Ga and Ge element of at least one kind which), is formed from rare earth metal element of O and theat least one kind, regards amorphous inorganic fiber which designates that it possesses viscous flowdynamic fabricability with temperature range of 850 to 1100 °C as feature.

[0009] It is something where molten liquid of constituent elem ent quench it does this amorphous inorganic fiber and, clotting does in fine line and is produced. Here, "viscous flow dynamic fabricability" with molding property which utilizes plastic deformation due to viscous flowmotion in supercooled liquid region is meant. In addition, atom construction of material which shows broad halo pattern "amorphous" with withthe X-ray diffraction is meant.

## [0010]

[Embodiment of Invention] As A, be able to list element of at le ast one kind which is selected from group which consists of Al , Cr , Ti, Zr, Hf, Mn , Fe , Ni , Ga and Ge, because especially, as for Al , Cr high temperature strength of amorphous fiber which is acquired becomes high, it is desirable. In addition, when A is element of 2 kinds or more, or, when other than aforement ioned element, furthermore element of at least one kindwhich is selected from group which consists of Mg , Ca ,Ba and the Si is contained, fiber which is acquired amorphous transformation is likely to do.

[0011] As rare earth metal element, be able to list element of at least one kind which is selectedfrom group which consists of Gd, La,Sm,Y,Ce,Pr,Nd,Eu,Dy,Yb,Er,Tb,Ho, Tm and Lu, becauseespecially, as for Gd,La,Sm strength of amorphous inorganic fiber which is acquiredbecomes high, it is desirable.

[0012] As for ratio of A in amorphous inorganic fiber of this in vention, in case of the Al, Cr, Fe, Ga with A2 O3 conversion, in case of Ti,Zr,Hf,Ge with A O2conversion, in case of Mn, Ni with AO conversion, it is desirable to be range of 10 to 90 mole%. In addition, shape of amorphous inorganic fiber of this invention is not limited especially. It is desirable to possess cross section which is close to round orthe round. As continuous fiber also as short fiber you can use amorphous inorganic fiber of this invention.

【○○13】非晶質無機繊維の横断面の寸法は、断面形状にもより一概ではないが、3~50μm、好ましくは、5~30μmの直径のものが好ましい。非晶質無機繊維の室温、好ましくはさらに800℃における引張強度は、2.0GPa以上、好ましくは2.5GPa以上であることが望ましい。本発明の非晶質無機繊維は、850~1100℃の温度範囲内で粘性流動加工性を有することを特徴とし、本発明の非晶質無機繊維で強化した材料成をいは成形体をこの粘性流動加工性を利用して二次次形加工した後も本発明の非晶質無機繊維はその強度(室温~800℃)を実質的に失わないことが可能である。従って、本発明の非晶質無機繊維は二次成形加工性を有する強化用無機繊維として、有用である。

【〇〇14】本発明の非晶質無機繊維は、A(AはAI、Cr、Ti、Zr、Hf、Mn、Fe、Ni、Ga及びGeからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素)、Oおよび少なくとも一種の希土類金属元素から構成される溶融液を、例えば、回転ロールに接触させるなどの方法で急冷し、細線状に凝固させることにより製造することができる。

【〇〇15】溶融前の原料としては、一般的にはAの酸化物および希土類金属元素の酸化物が用いられるが、溶融した時に酸化物になるものであればよく、水酸化物、炭酸塩等を用いてもよい。また、原料の形態としては、粉体、成形体、焼結体、凝固体のいずれでも良く、また、これらの二つ以上が組み合わさったものでも良い。

【〇〇16】前記の原料の溶解方法は、少なくとも該原料の回転ロールに接触する部分をその融点以上の温度に加熱することが可能な方法であればいかなる方法で電く、加熱源として、例えば、アーク、レーザー、きるとして、例えば、アーク、とができる。とができる場合は、該原料が室温近傍においてまる場合は、該原料が室温近傍において該原料が室電性を有さないために、導電性を有しかで容するの場合は、Mo、W. Ta、Ir、Nb、場合は、が好適に用いるの場合は上記坩堝にかったの場合は上記坩堝にかったが、原料がおる場合があるがあるがあるがあるは上記坩堝にかったである。特別の場合は上記坩堝や支持台等を使用することができる。原料が粉体である場合以外でもこれらの坩堝や支持台できる。原料が粉体である場合ができる。

[0013] Dimension of cross-section of amorphous inorganic fibe r is not more one approximation evenin cross section shape. Those of diameter of 3 to 50 m, preferably and 5 to 30 maredesirable. room temperature of amorphous inorganic fiber, preferably furthermore as for tensile strength in the 800 °C, it is desirable to be a 2.0 GPa or greater and a preferably 2. 5 GPa or greater. After secondary molding processing material or molded article where amorphous inorganic fiber of the this invention designates that it possesses viscous flow dynamic fabricability insidethe temperature range of 850 to 110 0 °C as feature, strengthens with amorphous inorganic fiber of the this invention making use of this viscous flow dynamic fabricability, as for amorphous inorganic fiber of thethis invention it is possible not to lose strength (room temperature to 800 °C) substantially. Therefore, as for amorphous inorganic fiber of this invention it is useful as reinforcement inorganic fiberwhich possesses secondary molding fabricability.

[0014] A (As for A is selected from group which consists of the Al, Cr, Ti, Zr, Hf, Mn, Fe, Ni, Ga and Ge element of at least one kind which), molten liquid which is formed from rare earth metal element of Oand at least one kind, quench it does amorphous inorganic fiber of this invention, with theor other method which contacts for example roll, it can produce by solidification doing inthe fine line.

[0015] As starting material before melting, generally it can use oxide of the A and oxide of rare earth metal element, but when melting, if itshould have been something which becomes oxide, making use of the hydroxide and carbonate etc it is good. In addition, it is good with whichever of powder, molded article, the sinter and coagulant as form of starting material, in addition, these two or more unite and are good being something which is brought together.

[0016] If dissolution method of aforementioned starting materi al is method whose it is possible to heat portion which at least contacts roll of thesaid starting material to temperature of melting point or higher, it is good any method, it can use the for example arc, laser, electron beam, light, infrared light and high frequency etc as the heat source. When high frequency is used, said starting material because for most part it doesnot possess electrical conductivity in room temperature vicinity, electrical conductivity it is necessary toaccommodate said starting material in crucible which possesses high melting point from themelting point of possessing and said starting material. It can use for ideal for example Mo, W, Ta, Ir, Nb or other crucible. In addition, when starting material is powder, as description above the crucible of material and it is necessary to use support table, but in this case it can also use crucible and support table etc of Cu makewhich administers cooling in

【0017】原料の溶解は、大気中、不活性ガス中、還元性ガス中、炭化水素ガス中、真空中などいかなる雰囲気中で行われても良いが、原料の融点以下の温度において酸化されやすい坩堝等を用いる場合は、アルゴンガスやヘリウムガスなどの不活性ガス雰囲気中または真空中などで溶解を行うことが好ましい。また、アークにより原料を溶解する場合は、アークが発生するに十分なアルゴンガス等が雰囲気中に含まれている必要がある。

【0018】回転ロールの材質には特に制限はないが、 熱伝導率が大きいものや高融点金属などがロールの寿命 や得られる繊維の品質の安定性の点で好ましい。具体的 には、Cu、Cu合金、Mo, Ta, W, Ir等を好適 に使用することができる。

【0019】回転ロールと溶融液との接触は、例えば、溶融液中に回転ロールの先端を回転接触させるとか、あるいは回転ロール上に溶融液が落下させるなどのいずれの態様でもよい。しかし、溶融液中に回転ロールの先端を回転接触させ、回転ロールの形状としてその先端が溶融液と小さい面積で接触することが可能なものが、得られる繊維の断面形状を均一にするのに都合が良く、例えば図1に示すように、先端にソ字型の突起を有する回転ロールを好適に使用することができる。

【0020】このような回転ロールを溶融液に接触させる際の回転ロールの周速度は10m/sec 以下であることが望ましい。周速度が10m/sec より速い場合は、断面積が一定の繊維を得ることが難しくなる場合があるためである。

【0021】本発明の非晶質繊維を製造する装置としては、例えば図2に示すような機構を有するものを使用することができる。W電極(1)と水冷を施されたCu製坩堝(2)の間に発生させたアーク(3)により溶解されたA(AはAIまたはCr)、Oおよび希土類金属元素から構成される溶融液(4)をCu製坩堝を横方向に移動させることにより矢印の方向に回転するロール(5)に接触させ細線状に凝固させることで非晶質無機繊維(6)を得るものである。

【0022】そのほか、非晶質金属を製造する方法として公知の製法、製造装置を使用することもできる。要するに、本発明の特性を持つ非晶質無機繊維が得られる条件で製造できればよい。

[0023]

addition to above-mentioned crucible, with water etc. When starting material is powder, these crucible and support table etc can be usedfor ideal at in addition to.

[0017] Melting starting material is good being done, in atmosp here, in inert gas, inthe reductive gas, in hydrocarbon gas and in vacuum middle class whatever atmosphere, but when crucible etc which oxidation is easy to be done is used inthe temperature of melting point or lower of starting material, it is desirable to melt at in orvacuum middle class argon gas and helium gas or other inert gas atmosphere. In addition, when starting material is melted with arc, are occurshas necessity for sufficient argon gas etc to be included in atmosphere.

[0018] There is not especially restriction in material of roll. Thing and high melting point metaletc where thermal conductivity is large are desirable in the lifetime of roll and point of stability of quality of the fiber which is acquired. Concretely, Cu, Cu alloy and Mo, Ta, W, Ir etc can be used for ideal.

[0019] Contact with roll and molten liquid, end of roll it turnsco ntacts in for example molten liquid when, or is good or other any embodiment where themolten liquid falls on roll. But, turning contacting in molten liquid as end molten liquid thosewhose it is possible with small surface area to contact, areconvenient in order to designate cross section shape of fiber which isacquired as uniform, with end of roll as geometry of the roll, shown in for example Figure 1, you can use roll which possesses theprotrusion of V-shape in end for ideal.

[0020] This kind of roll case where it contacts molten liquid as f or the perimeter velocity of roll it is desirable to be below 10 m/sec. When perimeter velocity is faster than 10 m/sec, is because there are timeswhen it becomes difficult for cross-sectional area to obtain fixed fiber.

[0021] Those which possess kind of mechanism which is shown in for example Figure 2 asthe equipment which produces amorphous fiber of this invention, can be used. Contacting roll (5) which turns to direction of arrow Awhich is melted by arc (3) which occurs between Cu make crucible (2)which is administered W electrode (1) and water cooling (As for A Al or Cr), molten liquid (4) which isformed from O and rare earth metal element by moving Cu make crucible tothe transverse direction it is something which obtains amorphous inorganic fiber (6) by fact that the clotting it does in fine line.

[0022] In addition, production method of public knowledge, it can also use production equipment as themethod which produces amorphous metal. In a word, if it could produce with condition where amorphous inorganic fiber whichhas characteristic of this invention is acquired.

[0023]

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ISTA's Paterra(tm), Version 1.5 (There may be errors in the above translation. ISTA cannot

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【実施例】以下、実施例及び比較例を示して本発明についてさらに具体的に説明する。

#### 実施例1

原料には $\alpha$  - A  $I_2$   $O_3$  粉末と  $Y_2$   $O_3$  粉末を用いた。  $\alpha$  - A  $I_2$   $O_3$  粉末と  $Y_2$   $O_3$  粉末をモル比で前者を 8 2、後者を 1 8 の割合でエタノールを用いた湿式ボール ミルによって混合し、得られたスラリーからロータリーエパポレータを用いてエタノールを除去した。

【0024】得られた混合粉末をステンレス製のダイスを用いて一軸プレスにより直径 $10\,\mathrm{mm}$ 、高さ $10\,\mathrm{mm}$ の円柱状に成形し、次いでこの円柱状成形体をアークにより 溶解しボタン状の凝固体を得た。このボタン状凝固体を図 $2\,\mathrm{cm}$ で変がした $C\,\mathrm{u}$  製坩堝(2)に収容し、その後、図 $2\,\mathrm{o}$  機構が収容される系内を-0.  $0\,4\,\mathrm{MP}$  aのアルゴンガス雰囲気にし、W電極と $C\,\mathrm{u}$  製坩堝の間にアークを発生させた。アークによってボタン状凝固体を移成し、この溶解状態を維持したまま、 $C\,\mathrm{u}$  製坩堝を移動させて、 $2\,\mathrm{m}$  / sec の周速度で回転する先端に $3\,\mathrm{O}^\circ$  の  $V\,\mathrm{字}$ 型突起を有する直径 $7\,\mathrm{O}\,\mathrm{mm}$  の $C\,\mathrm{u}$  製 $0\,\mathrm{mm}$  の  $0\,\mathrm{c}$   $0\,\mathrm{c}$ 

【0025】得られた繊維の構造は、Cu-Kα線を用いたX線回折によりブロードなハローパターンが示されたことにより、非晶質であることがわかった。また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。

【0026】1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で150%の伸びを示した。つまり、この繊維が繊維強化型金属基複合材料の実質的な最高使用温度(Ti基の場合で600℃以上)以上の温度で室温と同等の十分な強度を持ちながらも、その温度以上の多くの金属材料が成形可能な温度では粘性流動加工性を有することが示された。

## 【0027】実施例2

原料粉末に $\alpha$  - A  $I_2$   $O_3$  粉末とG  $d_2$   $O_3$  粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で 7 8 : 2 2 とした以外は実施例 1 と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の構造

[Working Example(s)] Below, showing Working Example and Comparative Example, furthermore you explain concretely concerning this invention.

## Working Example 1

- Al2O3 powder and Y2O3 powder were used to starting material. - Al2O3 powder and Y2O3 powder former 82 and the latter were mixed with mole ratio with wet ball mill which uses ethanol at ratio of the 18, ethanol was removed making use of rotary evaporator from the slurry which is acquired.

[0024] Mixed powder which it acquires making use of die of stain less steel itformed in cylinder of diameter 10 mm and height 10 mm with single screw press, next itmelted this cylinder molded article with arc and acquired coagulant of button. It accommodated in Cu make crucible (2) which administers water coolingwhich shows this button coagulant in Figure 2 after that, itdesignated inside of system where mechanism of Figure 2 is accommodated as the argon gas atmosphere of -0.04 MPa, generated arc between Welectrode and the Cu make crucible. It melted button coagulant with arc, while this dissolved state is maintained, moving Cu make crucible, contacting Cu make roll of the diameter 70 mm which possesses V-shape protuberance of 30 ° in end which turns with perimeter velocity of 2 m/sec, it acquired continuous fiber of average diameter 15 m

[0025] As for structure of fiber which it acquires, it understood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shown by X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line. In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of room temperature when with the condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1.

[0026] With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extensi on of the 150 % was shown under low stess. In other words, with sufficient strength where this fiber is equal to room temperaturewith temperature above effective maximum use temperature (With when it is a Ti basis 600 °C or higher) of fiber reinforced type metal basic composite material although, the many metallic material of temperature or higher were shown with moldable temperature possessing the viscous flow dynamic fabricability.

## [0027] Working Example 2

In starting powder proportion other than making 78:22 with m ole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of - Al2O3 powder

は、 $Cu-K\alpha$ 線を用いたX線回折によりブロードなハローパターンが示されたことにより、非晶質であることがわかった。

【0028】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で220%の伸びを示した。

## 【0029】実施例3

原料粉末に $\alpha$  - A  $I_2$   $O_3$  粉末とL  $I_2$   $O_3$  粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で  $I_2$   $I_3$   $I_4$   $I_5$   $I_5$   $I_5$   $I_5$   $I_6$   $I_6$   $I_7$   $I_8$   $I_8$  I

【0030】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、900℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。900℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で230%の伸びを示した。

## 【0031】実施例4

原料粉末に $\alpha$  - A  $I_2$  O  $_3$  粉末と P  $I_6$  O  $_{11}$  粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で  $I_8$  . 8:21.2 とした以外は実施例 1 と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の構造は、C  $I_8$  C  $I_8$  では、  $I_8$  を用いた X 線回折により ブロードな ハローパターンが示されたことにより、非晶質であることがわかった。

【0032】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、900℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。900℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で160%の伸びを示した。

and Gd2 O3 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

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[0028] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with roomtemperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 220 % was shown under low stess.

## [0029] Working Example 3

In starting powder proportion was designated as 77.5:22.5 with mole ratiomaking use of - Al2O3 powder and La2O3 powder, in addition other thandesignating perimeter velocity of roll as 1 m/sec, continuous fiber wasacquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK-line.

[0030] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 900 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 900 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 230 % was shown under low stess.

## [0031] Working Example 4

In starting powder proportion other than making 78.8:21.2 with mole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of Al2O3 powder and Pro O11 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, it understood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shown by X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0032] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 900 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 900 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 160 % was shown under low stess.

#### 【0033】実施例5

【0034】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で170%の伸びを示した。

#### 【0035】実施例6

原料粉末に $\alpha$  - A  $I_2$   $O_3$  粉末とS  $m_2$   $O_3$  粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で6 9 : 3 1 とした以外は実施例 1 と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の構造は、C u - K  $\alpha$  線を用いた X 線回折によりブロードなハローパターンが示されたことにより、非晶質であることがわかった。

【0036】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で220%の伸びを示した。

#### 【0037】実施例7

【0038】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800 ℃、900℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および8

## [0033] Working Example 5

In starting powder proportion other than making 80. 3:19.7 with mole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of - Al2O3 powder and Nd2 O3 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0034] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 170 % was shown under low stess.

## [0035] Working Example 6

In starting powder proportion other than making 69: 31 with m ole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of - Al2O3 powder and Sm2 O3 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0036] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of room te mperature when with the condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 220 % was shown under low stess.

## [0037] Working Example 7

In starting powder proportion other than making 71.7:28.3 with mole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of - Al2O3 powder and Eu2 O3 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0038] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 900 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean

OO℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。900℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で170%の伸びを示した。

## 【0039】実施例8

原料粉末に $\alpha$ -Al $_2$ O $_3$ 粉末とDy $_2$ O $_3$ 粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で78.9:21.1とした以外は実施例1と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の構造は、Cu-K $\alpha$ 線を用いたX線回折によりブロードなハローパターンが示されたことにより、非晶質であることがわかった。

【0040】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で160%の伸びを示した。

## 【0041】実施例9、

原料粉末に $\alpha$  - A  $I_2$  O  $_3$  粉末と Y  $b_2$  O  $_3$  粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で 8 3. 7 : 1 6. 3 とした以外は実施例 1 と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の構造は、C u - K  $\alpha$  線を用いた X 線回折によりブロードなハローパターンが示されたことにより、非晶質であることがわかった。

【0042】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で180%の伸びを示した。

## 【0043】実施例10

原料粉末に $\alpha$  - A  $I_2$  O  $_3$  粉末とE  $I_2$  O  $_3$  粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で8 1. 1:18.9 とした以外は実施例1と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の構造は、C  $I_3$   $I_4$   $I_5$   $I_5$ 

value of tensile strength with room temperature and  $800\,^{\circ}\text{C}$  which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with  $900\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ , as for this fiber extension of the  $170\,^{\circ}\text{W}$  was shown under low stess.

## [0039] Working Example 8

In starting powder proportion other than making 78.9:21.1 wit h mole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of - Al2O3 powder and Dy2 O3 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0040] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 160 % was shown under low stess.

## [0041] Working Example 9

In starting powder proportion other than making 83.7:16.3 with mole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of - Al2O3 powder and Yb2 O3 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0042] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 180 % was shown under low stess.

## [0043] Working Example 10

In starting powder proportion other than making 81.1:18.9 wit h mole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of - Al2O3 powder and Er2 O3 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, it understood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

【○○44】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、8○○℃、1○○○での空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン1○0mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および8○○での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1○○○での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で17○%の伸びを示した。

## 【0045】実施例11

原料粉末に $Cr_2O_3$ 粉末と $Gd_2O_3$ 粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で8O:2Oとした以外は実施例1と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の構造は、 $Cu-K\alpha$ 線を用いたX線回折によりブロードなハローパターンが示されたことにより、非晶質であることがわかった。

【0046】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で200%の伸びを示した。

## 【0047】実施例12

原料粉末に $Cr_2O_3$ 粉末と $Er_2O_3$ 粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で78:22とした以外は実施例 1 と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の構造は、 $Cu-K\alpha$ 線を用いたX線回折によりブロードなハローパターンが示されたことにより、非晶質であることがわかった。

【0048】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で160%の伸びを示した。

## 【0049】実施例13

原料粉末に $ZrO_2$ 粉末と $La_2O_3$ 粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で65:35とした以外は実施例1と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の構造は、 $Cu-K\alpha$ 線を用いたX線回折によりプロードなハローパターンが示されたことにより、非晶質であることがわか

[0044] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 170 % was shown under low stess.

## [0045] Working Example 11

In starting powder proportion other than making 80:20 with mole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of Cr2O3 powder and Gd2 O3 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0046] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 200 % was shown under low stess.

## [0047] Working Example 12

In starting powder proportion other than making 78:22 with mole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of Cr2O3 powder and Er2O3 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0048] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of room te mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 160 % was shown under low stess.

## [0049] Working Example 13

In starting powder proportion other than making 65:35 with m ole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of ZrO2 powder and La2 O3 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo

った。

【〇〇50】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合 は負荷速度 2 mm/min 、スパン 2 5 mmの条件で、8 0 0 ℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度 2 mm/min 、 スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および 800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000 ℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で160%の 伸びを示した。

## 【0051】実施例14

原料粉末に $MnO粉末とGd_2O_3粉末を用い、その混$ 合比をモル比で27:73とし、また回転ロールの周速 度を1m/sec にした以外は実施例1と同様の方法で連 続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の構造は、CuーΚα線を 用いたX線回折によりブロードなハローパターンが示さ れたことにより、非晶質であることがわかった。

【0052】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合 は負荷速度 2 mm/min 、スパン 2 5 mmの条件で、800 ℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度 2 mm/min 、 スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および 800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000 ℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で170%の 伸びを示した。

## 【0053】実施例15

原料粉末にFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>粉末とSm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>粉末を用い、そ の混合比をモル比で16.8:83.2とした以外は実 施例1と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の 構造は、 $Cu-K\alpha$ 線を用いたX線回折によりブロード なハローパターンが示されたことにより、非晶質である ことがわかった。

【0054】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合 は負荷速度 2 mm/min 、スパン 2 5 mmの条件で、8 0 0 ℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min 、 スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および 800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000 ℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で180%の 伸びを示した。

## 【0055】実施例16

原料粉末にGa2 〇3 粉末とGd2 〇3 粉末を用い、そ

pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0050] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 160 % was shown under low stess.

## [0051] Working Example 14

In starting powder proportion was designated as 27:73 with mol e ratiomaking use of Mn O powder and Gd2 O3 powder, in addition other thandesignating perimeter velocity of roll as 1 m/sec, continuous fiber wasacquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0052] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 170 % was shown under low stess.

## [0053] Working Example 15

In starting powder proportion other than making 16.8:83.2 wit h mole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of Fe2O3 powder and Sm2 O3 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0054] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 180 % was shown under low stess

## [0055] Working Example 16

In starting powder proportion other than making 69.2:30.8 wit

の混合比をモル比で69. 2:30. 8とした以外は実施例1と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の構造は、 $Cu-K\alpha$ 線を用いたX線回折によりブロードなハローパターンが示されたことにより、非晶質であることがわかった。

【0056】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で170%の伸びを示した。

## 【0057】実施例17

原料粉末に $GeO_2$ 粉末と $La_2O_3$ 粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で45.5:54.5とし、また回転ロールの周速度を1.5m/sec にした以外は実施例 1と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維の構造は、 $Cu-K\alpha$ 線を用いたX線回折によりブロードなハローパターンが示されたことにより、非晶質であることがわかった。

【0058】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で160%の伸びを示した。

## 【0059】実施例18

【0060】また、この繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン25mmの条件で、800℃、1000℃の空気中の場合は負荷速度2mm/min、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は低応力下で190%の伸びを示した。

h mole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of Ga 2 O3 powder and Gd2 O3 powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0056] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 170 % was shown under low stess.

## [0057] Working Example 17

In starting powder proportion was designated as 45.5:54.5 with mole ratiomaking use of Ge O2 powder and La2 O3 powder, in addition other thandesignating perimeter velocity of roll as 1.5 m/sec , continuous fiber wasacquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0058] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 160 % was shown under low stess.

## [0059] Working Example 18

In starting powder proportion other than making 66.3:32.7:1 w ith mole ratio, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1 makinguse of - Al2O3 powder , Y2O3 powder and MgO powder. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, it understood that it is a amorphous due to fact that broad halo pattern is shownby X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0060] In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of roomte mperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 800 °C and 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, as for this fiber extension of the 190 % was shown

#### 【0061】比較例1

【0062】この繊維の室温および800℃、1000℃の空気中での引張試験を実施例1と同様の条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は脆性的に破断し、引張強度は0.3GPaであった。

#### 【0063】比較例2

【0064】この繊維の室温および800℃、1000℃の空気中での引張試験を実施例1と同様の条件で行った。測定された室温および800℃での引張強度の平均値を表1に示す。1000℃での引張試験では、この繊維は脆性的に破断し、引張強度は0.1GPaであった。

[0065]

under low stess.

## [0061] Comparative Example 1

In starting material proportion former 62 and the latter werede signated as 38 with mole ratio making use of - Al2O3 powder and the ZrO2 powder, in addition other than designating perimeter velocity of roll asthe 0.5 m/sec, continuous fiber of average diameter 15 m was acquired with method which issimilar to Working Example 1. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is something where amorphous phase and crystal phase existtogether due to fact that broad halo pattern and sharp peak are shown by the X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

:5

[0062] Tensile test in air of room temperature and 800 °C and 1000 °C offhis fiber was done with condition which is similar to Working Example 1. mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, it broke this fiber brittle, tensile strengthwas 0.3 GPa.

## [0063] Comparative Example 2

In starting material proportion with mole ratio from former oth er than makingthe 44.8,37.9,17.3, continuous fiber of average diameter 15 m was acquired with method which issimilar to Comparative Example 1 making use of - Al2O3 powder, ZrO2 powder and Ti O2. as for construction of fiber which is acquired, itunderstood that it is something where amorphous phase and crystal phase existtogether due to fact that broad halo pattern and sharp peak are shown by the X-ray diffraction which uses CuK -line.

[0064] Tensile test in air of room temperature and 800 °C and 1000 °C ofthis fiber was done with condition which is similar to Working Example 1. mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 800 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1. With tensile test with 1000 °C, it broke this fiber brittle, tensile strengthwas 0.1 GPa.

[0065]

			ロール周速度	平 均直 径	引張強度 (GPa)	
	Ì		(m/s)	(μm)	室温	800℃
	1	A1 <sub>2</sub> 0 <sub>3</sub> /Y <sub>2</sub> 0 <sub>3</sub>	2	15	2. 03	2. 01
	2	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2	12	2. 65	2. 68
	3	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1	10	2. 60	2. 55
	4	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /Pr <sub>6</sub> O <sub>11</sub>	2	14	2. 23	2. 14
	5	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> / Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2	14	2. 22	2. 20
実施例	6	A1203/Sm203	2	13	2. 59	2. 62
	7	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> / Eu <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2	14	2. 21	2. 18
	8	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2	16	2. 10	2.10
	9	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /Yb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	. 2	14	2. 22	2.12
	10	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /Er <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2	15	2. 16	2.10
	11	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> / Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2 .	14	2.55	2. 52
	12	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> / Er <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2	16	2. 15	2. 12
	13	ZrO <sub>2</sub> /La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2	14	2.28	2. 00
	14	MnO/Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1	15	2.30	2.02
	15	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> / Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2	14	2. 33	2. 01
	16	Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> / Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2	16	2.27	2.00
	17	Ge <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.5	15	2. 35	2. 01
	18	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /MgO	2	14	2. 30	2. 00
比較例	1	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /ZrO <sub>2</sub>	0.5	15	1.75	1. 66
	2	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /ZrO <sub>2</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.5	15	2, 00	1.87

## [0066]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、室温から高温までの引張強度が大きく、粘性流動加工性を有し、断熱材、フィルタ材またはプラスチック、金属、セラミックス、コンクリート等の強化材等その他広範な用途に好適に使用することができる非晶質無機繊維が提供される。

【図面の簡単な説明】

[0066]

[Effects of the Invention] According to this invention, tensile s trength to high temperature is large from the room temperature, possesses viscous flow dynamic fabricability, in addition amorphous inorganic fiber which such as insulation can be used for ideal in broad application, filter or plastic, metal, ceramic and concrete or other reinforcement is offered.

[Brief Explanation of the Drawing(s)]

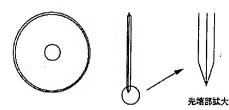
【図1】図1は、本発明の非晶質無機繊維の製造に用いる回転ロールの形状の一例を示す図面である。

【図2】図2は、本発明の非晶質無機繊維の製造に用いる装置の機構の一例を示す図面である。

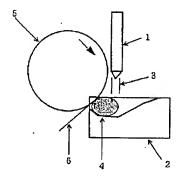
## 【符号の説明】

- 1 …W電極
- 2 ··· C u 製坩堝
- 3…アーク
- 4…溶融液
- 5…ロール
- 6…非晶質無機繊維

【図1】



【図2】



[Figure 1] Figure 1 is drawing which shows one example of geom etry of rollwhich is used for production of amorphous inorganic fiber of this invention.

[Figure 2] Figure 2 is drawing which shows one example of mech anism of equipmentwhich is used for production of amorphous inorganic fiber of this invention.

[Explanation of Reference Signs in Drawings]

- 1...Welectrode
- 2... Cu make crucible
- 3... arc
- 4... molten liquid
- 5... roll
- 6... amorphous inorganic fiber

[Figure 1]

[Figure 2]